

Table 4. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by selected natures of injury or illness, Montana, 2000

Nature		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		2,698	8	111.1	5.8
02	Traumatic injuries to muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, etc.	2,239	7	92.2	6.0
021	Sprains, strains, tears	2,239	7	92.2	6.0
09	Other traumatic injuries and disorders	159	10	6.5	14.0
097	Nonspecified injuries and disorders	159	10	6.5	14.0
0972	Back pain, hurt back	25	9	1.0	33.4
0973	Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	134	10	5.5	15.1
12	Nervous system and sense organs diseases	122	16	5.0	15.7
124	Disorders of the peripheral nervous system	122	16	5.0	15.7
1241	Carpal tunnel syndrome	122	16	5.0	15.7
15	Digestive system diseases and disorders	97	10	4.0	17.4
153	Hernia	97	10	4.0	17.4
1530	Hernia, unspecified	97	10	4.0	17.4
17	Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	81	15	3.3	18.9
170	Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	--	--	--	--
173	Rheumatism, except the back	76	8	3.1	19.5
1731	Bursitis	9	51	0.4	54.2
1733	Tendonitis	67	8	2.8	20.7

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, July 08, 2003